

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

Newsletter

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NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

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The University of California at Berkeley is one of the great research universities in the world. Books, articles and monographs by Berkeley faculty are noted for their intellectual power and rigor. But a great university is also involved in training new generations of students by communicating the knowledge generated in scholarly activity. In this respect as well, Berkeley's program in Russian, Soviet and East European studies is exceptional: some 200 courses are offered in twelve departments and three professional programs. Those courses currently attract almost 5,000 undergraduate and graduate student enrollments each year.

At the graduate level, Berkeley faculty are immersed in the exciting task of training the next generation of American specialists on Russia, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Over 130 graduate students are currently pursuing advanced degrees on subjects pertaining to this region. They are a brilliant and dedicated group of young people, many of whom turned down fellowship offers from top-ranked universities in order to study at Berkeley.

One of the functions the Slavic Center performs, and one of which we are most proud, is to help area-related graduate students gain familiarity with the languages and societies of the countries of interest to them. The Center administers Department of Education, Mellon Foundation and other funds for this purpose. The students who describe their summer experiences below are a few of the recent recipients of these awards. This issue is dedicated both to them and to all our hard-working graduate students, with our thanks for their many contributions to our programs.

GRADUATE STUDENTS REPORT FROM THE FIELD

CONOR DALY: Fifth-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

Conor Daly was at Palacky University in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, this summer on a Mellon language fellowship. A Ph.D. candidate and a teaching assistant, he has served as translator for many visitors on and off campus; in addition, he translated and broadcasted Soviet TV transmissions during last year's summit meeting. The Slavic Center thanks radio station KPFA's Public Affairs Department for permission to use material from a Morning Show interview with Conor on September 8, 1988.

From his talks with Czechs, Conor believes that extensive reform in Czechoslovakia is unlikely in the near future, because "...it's too embarrassing. The perception is that once the generation removed from power in 1968 becomes too old to be reinstated, real reform may be possible." But, he says, the Czechs do see some changes in the works. For twenty years the Jakeš government defended Brezhnev's policies. Now Gorbachev presents a whole new set of problems.

Conor compares the situation in Czechoslovakia today with that faced by the Soviets in the post-Stalinist period. "No one knew what went on, let alone what

went wrong, during Stalin's regime. So the Soviets were able to change direction almost imperceptibly. The Jakes regime could do the same thing. Also remember that young Czechs have no personal experience of that time. They have to rely on anecdote or hearsay, which will only take them so far. When they pick up their official history books, they read that the Revolution was saved by the Soviets in 1968, so they quickly learn to live with uncertainty and double messages."

There are already perestroika jokes circulating. "One fellow asks his friend, 'What is this perestroika thing, anyway?' The friend says, 'Come with me,' and takes him down to the cellar. Sitting there are two coal scuttles. One is empty and the other has coal in it. The friend picks up the bucket with coal in it, pours it into the empty bucket and puts the now-empty bucket down. 'There,' he says, 'That is perestroika.' The first fellow says, 'But I didn't see anything--nothing's changed.' And the friend answers, 'Ah, but did you hear the noise?...' " To Conor this typifies the attitude of the Czechs today. "They are a friendly and realistic people; however, they are aware of the substantial difference between their lifestyle and that of Western Bloc citizens, and that angers them. In a way their demands are modest enough: as a Czech friend in Berkeley put it to me, 'Most Czechs really want only two things: a bit more money in their pockets and the ability to travel abroad--not necessarily to emigrate, just to travel.' "

Conor was in Prague during the weekend of the twentieth anniversary of the Soviet invasion. "The commemorative demonstrations were set to take place on Sunday afternoon, but no one knew when," he says. "The streets were nearly empty except for the police. People hung around Václav Square all that morning, and it was hard to figure out who they were: Potential demonstrators? Tourists? The media? We were bussed out on Sunday afternoon, so we missed the actual demonstrations. When we got back to Olomouc and turned on the BBC World Service, they were reporting 10,000 demonstrators in the streets. We were amazed."

MARCIA LEVENSON: Third-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Geography

I was unexpectedly in Iceland for part of July when the opportunity arose to serve as rapporteur for a newly-formed working group on Arctic international relations. For two days, fifteen participants from Arctic rim nations exchanged personal views on the rapid changes occurring in the Arctic, all very relevant to my research interests.

Since the group's goal is to identify ways of increasing international cooperation in the region, the presence of Soviet participants in itself opened a window of opportunity. During my stay there I took a side trip to explore the remote West Fjords district, a fantastically beautiful place if you enjoy bleak maritime landscapes. Iceland faces many of the same political and economic problems as do other communities in the northern hinterland, but it benefits from an intense pride in national identity and from domestic energy sources of geothermal and hydroelectric power.

In August I traveled to northwest Alaska to conduct field research for my master's thesis on the US-Soviet border and its impact on Inuit communities of St. Lawrence Island and the Chukotka peninsula. Local residents on both sides of the border are currently trying to accelerate trans-border exchanges, so my knowledge of Russian occasionally turned my research into "participant observation." It seems to me that it is probably easier to get around the native community of Gambell in winter than in summer, when the ground consists of six inches of loose gravel deposited by the ocean currents. And, yes, the black cliffs of the Soviet mainland are actually visible from St. Lawrence Island--on the one day out of ten when the rain and fog lift!

TIM WHIPPLE: Third-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

My six-week stay at the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys was my first visit to the Soviet Union since 1983, when I spent four months in Leningrad. The change in atmosphere was never more obvious than when, within a few days of my arrival, I stumbled upon a three- or four-hundred person demonstration outside the offices of Izvestia. The fact of a demonstration not sponsored by the government was unusual enough, but more so were the breadth of opinions expressed and the police's handling of the situation. The majority of the protesters, complete with placards and amplifiers, were demanding radical theses for the approaching party conference (an extensive revision of official history, wholesale rehabilitation of purge victims and political prisoners, reforms in the electoral and judicial systems).

The views propounded by other groups present ranged from the counter-criticism of a contingent of solidnye damy ("You young people should be happy with what you've got. If you only knew what we went through..."), to the more transcendent approach of several Hare Krishnas, who squatted, tambourines silenced, and cheerfully discussed the recent arrest of several of their number, proselytising all the while. During the hour I spent there, eight bus-loads of police flanked Pushkinskaya ploshchad' [Pushkin Square]. But there was no confrontation between demonstrators and authorities. On the contrary, the police dispersed about twenty senior officers among the crowd, where they fielded questions and formed the center of impromptu discussion groups.

The reactions of Soviet friends and acquaintances ran a similarly broad gamut, from impatience with Gorbachev's apparent unwillingness to force his program through the system, to faith in the General Secretary, mitigated by fear of opposition maneuvering. Most seemed to feel that enough momentum has been built up to forestall a return to the repressive "years of stagnation." There may not yet be more food in the shops (some say less), but the expanding sphere of public debate has reinvigorated interest in political life. A Moscow literary critic advised me that journalism rather than contemporary fiction or poetry--which she described as pale by comparison-- constitutes the most exciting writing in the Soviet Union today.

ROB DARST: Third-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Political Science and student coordinator of the Berkeley-Stanford Program

With the support of a FLAS fellowship from the Slavic Center, I studied Russian this summer at the Plekhanov Institute of Economics in Moscow in the seven-week language program sponsored by the American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR). The highlight of the program was the one full day each week of lectures, delivered by Institute economists, on the current blueprints for economic reform. As is often the case, however, the classes themselves proved less important than the opportunity to spend an extended period of time in the Soviet Union free from the tutelage of Intourist guides.

Moscow is an exciting place these days, and there were many interesting places to spend my free time, among them the spontaneous art exhibitions on the Arbat and at Izmailovsky Park, political discussions in Pushkin Square, theater performances and rock concerts. Although the economic situation is no better than it was four years ago during my previous visit, much has changed in the cultural sphere. Members of the press and other media are more outspoken and critical of the Soviet experience; average citizens seem willing to speak freely to foreigners about the system and its shortcomings.

Graduate student reports continue on page 6

THE USSR IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE PARTY CONFERENCE

By Kelly Smith, Second-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Political Science

Inaugurating the Fall Brown Bag Lunch series, a panel discussion on the recent social, political and economic developments in the Soviet Union was held on Tuesday, September 6. Moderator George Breslauer set panelists Professor Gail Lapidus and political science graduate students Rob Darst and Jane Dawson the task of estimating the current level of achievement of the Gorbachev regime, the potential for further reform, and the strength of the opposition to change.

All the panelists had visited the Soviet Union during the summer. As a participant in a conference on Asian security at the Soviet Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow, Professor Lapidus met with many Soviet colleagues, as well as with friends in Moscow's intellectual community. She noted that Soviet social scientists are pleased at their new-found status as an important resource for policy makers in the reform process. Given the continuing problems with food production and distribution, members of the Institute of Oriental Studies viewed with interest China's strategy of putting agricultural policy at the forefront of their reform agenda.

Jane Dawson and Rob Darst were in a new language program at the Plekhanov Institute of Economics in Moscow. In assessing the economic consequences of Gorbachev's reforms, Jane Dawson contrasted the optimism and enthusiasm of the institute professors with the pessimism of the general populace. She says many people distrust economic reforms and fear job insecurity. They resent the high prices at cooperative stores and restaurants and see them as simply another form of privilege for the elite. She noted that the general standard of living in Moscow has not improved and that long lines for the purchase of alcohol and sugar (a scarce commodity because of its importance to moonshiners) had actually worsened the consumer situation. On a more positive note, Rob Darst outlined the growing freedom of the official press and the expansion of informal expressions of glasnost, while reminding the audience that not all outspoken Soviets are pro-reform.

In summary Professor Breslauer said that although even Soviet liberals have some qualms about the rapid changes occurring in the Soviet Union, they seem prepared to struggle to preserve Gorbachev's reforms.

FACULTY HONORS, ACTIVITIES

David Frick has been named associate professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. Professor Frick joined the University in 1982.

Simon Karlinsky, professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, delivered a lecture entitled "Chekhov: The Conservation Ethic," as a participant in the College of Environmental Design's 75th anniversary celebration. The September 23 lectures were held in conjunction with a marathon three-day session of set design and building undertaken by five teams of landscape architects, artists and students. The teams constructed sets for Chekhov's The Cherry Orchard; each set was used for one of the five scenes performed on September 25 in the University Art Museum garden. The Center regrets that we did not receive information on this event in time to list it in the September Calendar.

Richard Taruskin, associate professor in the Department of Music, has been awarded the Dent Medal from the Royal Musical Association, Great Britain. The medal is awarded annually to a musicologist of international repute. Professor Taruskin is also a Townsend Fellow for 1988-89; the Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities awards fellowships to senior and junior scholars for the furtherance of interdepartmental exchanges.

BERKELEY-STANFORD PROGRAM KICKS OFF THE YEAR

Welcome back everyone! We want to say an especial hello to our incoming students: ten in political science, one in economics and one in a new department for us, the energy and resources group.

On August 31 students and faculty attended a picnic at the home of Professor George Breslauer, the first event of the Fall semester. The picnic provided an informal occasion for Berkeley-Stanford faculty and returning students to meet our incoming students; a good time and burned hot dogs were had by all.

Condoleezza Rice, associate professor of political science at Stanford University, spoke on her current research: "Soviet Defense Decision-Making: Is Gorbachev Changing the Rules?" at our first Bag Lunch on September 9.

The Graduate Student Colloquium, a forum for students to discuss and critique their own work, got off to an active start in September with four meetings. The first featured Rob Darst and Jane Dawson of the Department of Political Science, who spoke on their recent summer of study at the Plekhanov Economics Institute. The second was presented by Martha Merritt, a doctoral candidate at Oxford University. Martha discussed her current research on the dynamics of reform in the Soviet Union after Brezhnev. Steve Hanson presided over the third meeting of the colloquium, speaking on the subject, "Soviet perceptions of time." And Jason McDonald presented "Show and Tell: Theories of Soviet Foreign Policy," at the fourth meeting.

Copies of the 1988-89 Berkeley-Stanford Program Student Handbook are available for review at the Slavic Center. Students enrolled in graduate programs at UC Berkeley or Stanford who want to find out more about the program are encouraged to look through it. We thank political science graduate student Kelly Smith for the great job she did in compiling this year's Handbook.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SLAVIC HOUSE

Just up the street from Memorial Stadium is a large old house, home to nineteen Berkeley undergraduate and graduate students. All have studied a Slavic language for at least one year, and many of them are fluent in Russian. Kevin Smith, the House Advisor for 1988-89, is a second-year graduate student and former Russian and Modern European Studies major at Vanderbilt University, now concentrating on Russian literature.

"Slavic House has a particularly strong group of Russian speakers this year," he says. "We still have a couple of resident openings; it's a great opportunity to live with students who share your interests. We're still planning Fall events: Slavic House will show 'Vremia,' the Soviet TV newscast, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7:00; the Slavic Center will alternate with us, with screenings on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at noon in the Dwinelle language lab. On Thursdays after our 'Vremia' broadcasts we'll be showing films--to be announced--popcorn provided. We're lining up visiting lecturers and are planning a Revolution party on November 4."

Slavic House, at 2347 Prospect Street, is sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures; Olga Astromoff, Lecturer in Russian, is the faculty advisor. Students interested in living at Slavic House may call Kevin at 643-3506.

ERIC HIRSCH: Third-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Geography

For most of the summer I was in Budapest, commuting to school. A romantic city with a superb--and inexpensive--cultural life, Budapest offers outdoor concerts in the square, theater and movies. There were music festivals as well, including a three-day outdoor jazz festival in Debrecen and a folk festival in Szeged. Since most major cities are accessible from Budapest, attending events on weekends presented no problems; it turned out to be a good way to practice my Hungarian. There is great interest in language study in Hungary, and teachers tend to be both enthusiastic and highly trained. Six of the eight students in the first program I attended at the School of the Union of Teachers were Soviet women married to Hungarians. All were nearly fluent but had thick Russian accents, and soon I was speaking Hungarian like a Russian.

The Debrecen Summer University program, the best-known outside Hungary, is a more typical language program. Because students are housed together, eat together and study together, it is possible to attend and almost never speak Hungarian, let alone have the chance to talk with a native speaker. The Hungarian student directors wanted to practice their English, and even when I asked questions in Hungarian, they answered in English. Once in desperation I said in Hungarian that I didn't speak English; the director replied in German.

BEN NATHANS: Second-Year Graduate Student in the Department of History

The Russian School at Middlebury College offers six- and nine-week programs of intensive instruction in language and literature. I joined several dozen graduate students in renouncing all use of English for six weeks in order to achieve total immersion in the language. No measures were spared in the attempt to create an all-Russian environment: signs on bathroom doors, daily menus, public announcements--all were in Russian. My neighbor was Katya, not Kate; I was Venya, not Ben. Courses covered subjects ranging from Soviet literature of the 1920s and the history of the Orthodox Church to colloquial phraseology and linguistic analysis. The daily workload was enormous--so much so that students began to speak of the "Middlebury Gulag." But I was pleased by my progress and impressed with the quality and enthusiasm of the instructors. If there is a key to Middlebury's approach, it is that the teacher-student relationship is not limited to the classroom but extends to the dining hall, to campus walks, to cafes in town, and to an endless stream of Russian films, guest lectures, concerts, plays and screenings of Soviet TV programs.



AAASS NEWSLETTER WANTS "GRAD TIDINGS"

The AAASS newsletter has launched a new column, "Grad Tidings," with information on the activities and awards of graduate students in Russian/Soviet and East European area studies. The September column devotes a paragraph to UC Berkeley's Mark Saroyan, citing his analysis of US and foreign press reporting on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict which appeared in Deadline, a bulletin out of NYU. The September column also features a group of graduate students who appeared on a Soviet TV quiz show; students who served as guides for US exhibits in the USSR (and wrote about their experience); and an announcement of a history prize winner. Contributions are invited. Send items to: AAASS Newsletter, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6029.

SUPPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Kukin Scholars:

The Harvard Academy for International Area Studies, affiliated with the Center for International Affairs, seeks applicants for its 1989-1990 class of Ira Kukin Scholars. The academy was formed principally to assist doctoral and post-doctoral candidates pursuing an academic career in a social science discipline combined with area studies. For further information about the program, call Dr. Chester Haskell, executive secretary of the Academy, or Theresa Leary, at 617/495-2137. The deadline for receipt of all materials is OCTOBER 14, 1988.

The International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) has several forthcoming deadlines:

Research Exchanges with the USSR for 1989-90. Deadline: NOVEMBER 1, 1988. Staff contacts: Mary Kirk, Stan Zylowski.

East European Research Exchanges for 1989-90. Deadline: OCTOBER 15, 1988. Staff contacts: Romy Toussaint Annand, Mariar Zelazny.

On-site Language Training in Eastern Europe and the USSR. Deadline: OCTOBER 15, 1988. Staff contacts are Mary Kirk and Stan Zylowski, USSR; Romy Toussaint Annand and Marian Zelazny, Eastern Europe.

Slavonic Studies Seminar for Summer 1989: DECEMBER 1, 1988. Staff contacts: Romy Toussaint Annand, Marian Zelazny.

Contact IREX by mail for application procedures at 126 Alexander St., Princeton, NJ 08540-7102, or phone 609/683-9500.

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad:

This program offers six- to twelve-month grants for dissertation research abroad in modern foreign language and area studies. Campus deadline: OCTOBER 21, 1988. The Sponsored Projects Office (SPO), 415/642-0120, and the Graduate Fellowship Office, 1 California Hall, 415/642-0672, have guidelines.

American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS)/Social Science Research Council (SSRC):

RUSSIAN AND SOVIET STUDIES PROGRAM

Applicants for fellowships for graduate training should be in at least their third year. The deadline for receipt of applications is DECEMBER 1, 1988. Dissertation fellowships are intended for students who have completed research for their doctoral dissertations and expect to finish them during the next academic year. The deadline is DECEMBER 1, 1988. Write JCSS Fellowship Program, SSRC, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158, or call them at 212/661-0280 for further information on both programs.

EAST EUROPEAN PROGRAM

Fellowships for Advanced Graduate Training and Dissertation Fellowships are offered for training and research in the social sciences and humanities. The bulk of work supported by graduate training fellowships is to be carried out at an institution outside Eastern Europe; however, short trips to East European countries may be funded. Dissertation fellowships are for an initial period of one year, with renewal possible. Again, most research and writing is expected to be carried out at an institution outside Eastern Europe. For both programs the deadline is NOVEMBER 15, 1988. Write JCEE Fellowship Program, ACLS, 228 East 45th St., New York, NY 10017, for application forms.

MACARTHUR FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Two-year support is offered for post-doctoral and dissertation researchers. Dissertation applicants should be nearing completion of all Ph.D. requirements except the dissertation. The deadline is NOVEMBER 1, 1988. Write the SSRC c/o their Program in International Peace and Security Studies for information.

NEW FROM UC PRESS

The Wedding of the Dead: Ritual, Poetics and Popular Culture in Transylvania
by Gail Kligman

Gail Kligman has published a major study of contemporary life-cycle rituals in the Socialist Republic of Romania. In The Wedding of the Dead Dr. Kligman integrates theoretical approaches with original research drawn from her work with the peasants of northern Romania. She describes the social relations and organization within village life, arguing that the peasant rituals "...form a coherent symbolic system through which life, and death, are made comprehensible and meaningful." Dr. Kligman is associate professor at the University of Texas, Austin. She will be a visiting research scholar in Berkeley's Department of Anthropology in 1989.

My Century: The Odyssey of a Polish Intellectual by Aleksander Wat; with an introduction by Czeslaw Milosz; edited and translated by Richard Lourie

Aleksander Wat is known in the West as a futurist poet and man of letters. In his new book, Wat shares his memories through a series of conversations with Czeslaw Milosz, recalling his involvement with communism in pre-World War II Poland, and his disenchantment and move east during the war, a sojourn which culminated with his imprisonment in the Soviet Union. In the early 1960s Wat was invited by the Slavic Center to spend a year at Berkeley. The invitation came at the suggestion of Gleb Struve, Czeslaw Milosz and others concerned about Wat's health and well-being (a stroke in 1953 had left him with a debilitating neurological disease). While here, he was persuaded by Center Chair Gregory Grossman and Milosz to record his oral reminiscences. Years later these memoirs have emerged as an important non-fiction work--and an underground bestseller in Poland. Nobel Prize winner Czeslaw Milosz is a poet and emeritus professor of Slavic languages and literatures at Berkeley. Richard Lourie is a novelist, poet and translator of works from Russian and Polish.

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Mon-Wed-Fri
B-4 Language Lab
Dwinelle
NOON

SOVIET TV: Screenings of the previous evening's Soviet newscast, "Vremia." On Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Slavic House will screen "Vremia" at 7:00 pm (see article in this issue).

Now through Oct 22
Modernism
685 Market Street SF
Tu-Sat 10-5:30

EXHIBIT: Avant garde paintings, drawings and other works on paper plus Revolutionary posters from 1910-1930. This period in Russia was a time of great artistic activity. Artists include Malevich, Bojomazov, Exter and Goncharova.

Tues Oct 4
PFA
9:15 pm

FILM: THE JOKE (Zert, 1968, 80 mins., in Czech with English titles). Shot during Prague Spring and released here after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, this adaptation of Milan Kundera's novel is a bitter comedy about the arbitrariness of life under the failed communism of the 1950s. Directed by Jaromil Jires.

Wed Oct 5
442 Stephens
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Dr. Gianmaria Ajani, professor of law, University of Trento, Italy, and visiting professor of law, Boalt Hall, UC Berkeley, will talk on "Taking Soviet Law Seriously."

Oct 9-Feb 12
Magnus Museum
2911 Russell St.
Berkeley
Sun-Thurs 10-4

EXHIBIT: "Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant Garde Art, 1912-1928," portrays the flowering of Russian art during the period of the Revolution. Organized by the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, the exhibit comprises over 140 drawings, paintings, prints, illustrations, stage design sketches and other examples of the period. Artists include Chagall, El Lissitzky, Rybak and Altman. Co-sponsored by Modernism (see above).

Mon Oct 10
206 Moffitt
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Yevgeny Rein, a poet of the Leningrad group which also included Joseph Brodsky, will discuss "The Influence of the Silver Age on Contemporary Soviet Poets." The group considered Anna Akhmatova to be their teacher; she in turn recognized them as her disciples.

Mon Oct 10
219 Dwinelle
4:00 pm

POETRY READING: Yevgeny Rein will read from his poetry (in Russian). Both his Brown Bag Lunch and the reading are sponsored by the Slavic Center and the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Mon Oct 10
PFA
9:15 pm

FILM: KIULEANDRA (1985, 118 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Sergiu Nicolaescu. Pacific Film Archive, 2625 Durant Ave., Berkeley, presents a series of Romanian films, Romanian Film Now. The five-night series introduces new names and includes new works by well-known directors whose films have initiated the West into a cinema of lyricism and mordant irony. Romanian Film Now will be screened during the month of October; see PFA's calendar for descriptions.

Sat Oct 15
St. Bede's
Episcopal Church
2650 Sand Hill Rd
Menlo Park 8:00 pm

CONCERT: Slavyanka, the Bay Area Men's Slavic Chorus, performs folk songs, brigand ballads, orthodox hymns and other traditional music of Russia and Eastern Europe. Tickets: \$9 general, \$7 students and Seniors in advance; \$1 more at the door.

Sat Oct 15
PFA
7:00 9:05 pm

FILMS: PASO DOBLE (Pas in Doi, 1985, 110 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Dan Pita.

THE WASP'S NEST (Cuibil de Viespi, 1987, 116 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Horea Popescu.

Mon Oct 17
Sather Lounge
3205 Dwinelle
5:00 pm

LECTURE: Francis Conte, Chair, Russian and Soviet Civilization Program in the Slavistics Department at the University of Paris-Sorbonne, will speak on "The Pagan Heritage of the Slavs." The event is co-sponsored with the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and the Department of History.

Mon Oct 17
PFA
9:10 pm

FILM: RETURN FROM HELL (Intoarcerea din Iad, 1983, 105 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Nicolae Margineanu.

Tues Oct 18
117 Dwinelle
12:30 pm

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Klaus Roth, professor of folklore at the Institute of Folklore, University of Munich, and visiting professor in the Department of Anthropology, and Juliana Roth, research associate at the Institute for German and Comparative Folklore, University of Munich, will show

their film, "A Street Singer in Sofia, Bulgaria," and discuss their work on it.

Fri Oct 21
PFA
7:30 9:20 pm

FILMS: GATHERING CLOUDS (Intunecare, 1985, 94 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Alexandru Tatos.

SEQUENCES (Secvente, 1982, 98 min., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Alexandru Tatos.

Sat Oct 22
PFA
7:00 9:15 pm

FILMS: JACOB (1988, 117 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Mircea Daneliuc.

THE OLD MAID (Dominsoara Aurica, 1986, 100 mins., in Romanian with English titles). Directed by Serban Marinescu.

Mon Oct 24
202 Barrows
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Peter Hauslohner, assistant professor of government at Yale University, will speak on "Democratization, the Working Class and the Trade Unions Under Gorbachev."

Tues Oct 25
World Affairs Ctr.
312 Sutter St. SF
reception: 11:35 am
program: NOON

LECTURE: John E. Mroz, founder of the Institute for East-West Security Studies, will speak on "The USSR, China and Eastern Europe in Transition: How Should the West Respond?" Tickets: \$3 members; \$6 non-members.

Sun Oct 30
PFA
7:00 8:45 pm

FILMS: The best of the Zagreb International Festival of Animation. Two programs, including the Grand Prize winning Estonian film, BREAKFAST ON THE GRASS, by Priit Pjarn, and films from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary among many others.

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